

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XVIII.

OLCEBAC SPRINGS, OREG., SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1881.

NUMBER 25.

FORAKER NOMINATED.

The Republicans Unite the Bowdoin as their Standard.

The Present Executive Nominated for a Third Term.

Foraker Received Enthusiastically by the Convention.

Two Balloons Taken Before the Fire Bell Was Reached.

The Columbus Convention.

COLUMBUS, June 26.—The republican state convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning and the temporary organization was made permanent. The report of the committee on platform was made public last night was read and adopted.

The nominations for governor being in order, the names of E. C. Johnson of Ashtabula, Congressman L. Morey, Col. A. Neil of Franklin county, Captain Wilson Vance of Hancock county, General Robert P. Kennedy of Logan county, and General Asa Jones of Marion county, Judge O'Neal of Lebanon and General Dawes of Marietta were presented.

The friends of Governor Foraker determined not to formally present the name of their candidate but to begin at once to vote for him when the roll was called. Their estimate was that Foraker would receive about 250 votes on the first ballot and that he would be nominated on the second. The opposition thought they had a surprise in store for the Foraker men. There were 828 votes in the convention and 45 were necessary for a choice. Congressman McKinley received an ovation when he presented the name of General Jones.

The first ballot resulted: Foraker, 207; Kennedy, 97; Dawes, 96; Morey, 7; Jones, 95; O'Neal, 39; Lamborn, 59; Vance, 45; Neil, 37; Gibson, 28; General Busbee, 1.

The second ballot was taken and when the roll was concluded private trains showed Foraker to have gained on y about thirty votes over the first. So it then the delegations began to go over to Foraker and he was nominated.

Great confusion prevailed, but faria's order was law restored and Foraker's nomination was made unanimous. A committee was sent to bring Foraker before the convention. After consideration, Foraker was brought in, and was received with enthusiasm and made a speech accepting the nomination. He said he understood that the nomination meant he was to be a candidate for governor and that a one.

E. C. Johnson of Ashtabula county was nominated for lieutenant governor on the first ballot. C. C. Dickey of Cleveland was nominated for supreme judge. John S. Brown was nominated for treasurer; John E. Lester, clerk of the supreme court; D. K. Watson, attorney general; John Hancock, school commissioner; and William Bain, member of the board of public works.

Bothacker's Queer Idea.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 26.—O. M. Bothacker, managing editor of the Omaha Republican is in the city visiting his friend Recorder Michael Boane. Bothacker was asked by a reporter for his opinion of the Cronin murder and replied: "Cronin is not dead. He is alive and we will show you in England and many more days." Asked for an explanation of his belief, Mr. Bothacker said that for a number of years he had been in a position to know of the character and movements of citizens connected with organizations in the United States interested in the emancipation of and from England's tyranny. He scoffed at the idea that Recorder Boane, Alex. Sullivan or any of the triad was responsible for the alleged trial of Cronin.

Mr. Bothacker expressed himself as being positive but the body found in the sewer was not that of Cronin but a "stale" corpse from a Chicago medical college. Continuing, Mr. Bothacker said: "My belief that Cronin is alive is strengthened by a telegram addressed to a friend in Omaha, and which was shown me. It was sent from Chicago and its contents were to the effect that positive assurance had been received by the sender that Cronin was still alive and reciting information as to his whereabouts."

A Big Enterprise.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—A syndicate of leading Eng. iron and steel men have made heavy purchases of minerals near Cumberland and gold on the line between Kentucky and Tennessee. A new town is to be built under the name of Middleborough in Kentucky where minerals are and iron is to be erected. It will be known as the American Association (limited). Over \$2,000,000 in cash have already been paid out and upwards of 6,000 acres of minerals since have been purchased. Over \$7,000,000 is expected for the new enterprise.

The Behring Sea Quest on.

OTTAWA, June 26.—It is a secret in official circles that no action will be taken at present by either the Dominion or British government in regard to protecting the British sealing vessels in Behring sea. The question as to the right of the United States to exclusive jurisdiction

will for the present be held in abeyance as on good authority it is earnest that the British government is seeking the co-operation of several maritime powers of the world with a view to bringing the British men in dispute the United States claim and it will probably end in the reference of the question to arbitration. The British government has requested the Dominion government to take no action until a statement has been arrived at in this way. It is stated that several maritime powers will have been invited to take part in support of the contention of the British government, as yet that Behring sea is not a close sea. It is also stated that claims for damage through seizures of British sailors by the United States cruisers will also be submitted to arbitration when the question of jurisdiction is taken up.

No Prize Fights in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—Governor Nichols to-day issued a proclamation to suppress prize fighting in the state of Louisiana. He said that he had received information to the effect that one or more prize fights had been arranged to take place shortly near the city of New Orleans and his proclamation calls the attention of the parties to this fact and commands that the officers of the law perform their duty and use a legal authority to prevent prize fighting in any of the parishes of the state of Louisiana, and that such exhibition be attempted or persons concerned may be held to a strict legal responsibility and punished.

In an interview to-night with the parties regarding the San Ivan-Xi rain battle grounds, they say the governor's proclamation would not in any way interfere with the arrangement's made, as they never intended reading a ring within the jurisdiction of Louisiana.

Portugal and Great Britain.

LONDON, June 26.—The Portuguese government to-day canceled the concession it had granted for the building of a railroad at Beira, and Bay was asked for a man-of-war sent there to protect the interests of British subjects. It is reported that Germany is backing Portugal in its endeavor to co-operate with the parties regarding the San Ivan-Xi rain battle grounds, they say the governor's proclamation would not in any way interfere with the arrangement's made, as they never intended reading a ring within the jurisdiction of Louisiana.

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A TITLED CITY.

Food-Wrecked Comstock Was
by a Big Conspirator.

The Flames Sweep Away Many
Houses Left by the Dangle.

Large Amount of Household Goods
Destroyed by Fire.

The Force of Men at Work on the
Rocks Reduced One-half.

Fire at Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, June 24.—A sweeping fire broke out in the first ward at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The flames spread rapidly and in half an hour twenty houses were burning and all the engines in the place were out. The most intense excitement prevailed. The wind was high and the fire spread rapidly toward the Kernville and soon got beyond control of the fire department.

When it had almost burned itself out it had consumed about three of the buildings in the district bounded by Market and Walnut streets and by Main street and the river. Twenty-five houses were totally destroyed. Many of the buildings destroyed had been taken away from their foundations, though many of them contained house and goods which had been saved from the flood. A sum amount of these goods were saved. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark coming from the burning debris in the neighborhood.

Notwithstanding the force of men employed in the ruins there was received nearly one-half to-day, a remarkable showing was made in the way of carrying out wreckage. One heavy load followed another in the course of the day. Twenty-five houses were totally destroyed. Many of the buildings destroyed had been taken away from their foundations, though many of them contained house and goods which had been saved from the flood. A sum amount of these goods were saved. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark coming from the burning debris in the neighborhood.

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Another Denver Tragedy.

JENKINSON, June 24.—At 7 o'clock this morning William Manus, a carpenter, a colored man, was on his way to work on the bridge, when he was arrested and a remand was made in the way of carrying out wreckage. One heavy load followed another in the course of the day. Twenty-five houses were totally destroyed. Many of the buildings destroyed had been taken away from their foundations, though many of them contained house and goods which had been saved from the flood. A sum amount of these goods were saved. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark coming from the burning debris in the neighborhood.

Not Encouraging.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Okla., June 2.—There has been a conference this afternoon at which a few Indians, except those who are in favor of the Indians, were present. The efforts to secure the support of Young Man Afraid have thus far failed. Little Wound, who remains obstinate, to him there is little in the situation encouraging to the friends of the Indians. General Crook's acknowledgment is unable to account for the change in Young Man Afraid's position toward it.

Hendricks Weakens.

ASPEN, June 25.—The Springs lost to-day's game by a score of 23 to 9. Hendricks was off for twenty-one hits. He supported him well, but he had poor support in the field. Hendricks had but little speed and weakness in the last two innings.

Score by Innings.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Aspen	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Springfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Base Hit—Springfield 7. Aspen 8.

Batteries—Castone 6. and Adams. Hendricks struck out—By Hendricks 6; by Castone 6. Bases on balls—Off Hendricks 5; Off Castone 3.

Sensation in the Cronin Case.

CHICAGO, June 25.—To-night the sensation in the Cronin case is a report that the authorities have information showing that a committee of the camp of Camp Gaia, after a formal trial, found Cronin guilty of being a British spy. The charge was that Cronin under the guise of endeavoring to expose the agent of the American government and the London Times commission.

It was shown that the exposure of the working of the order which would be necessary in order to retire Cronin's charges, would furnish to the London Times the information which it had despaired of obtaining by the appointment of a government sub-commission in America. Cronin's maneuvers it was also pointed out, whatever his motives, could hardly be intended to ensure the extraction of every man who had gone across the water on "active service." Captain Hubbard and States Attorney Congue neither explicitly affirm nor deny the reports.

The story is that two trials of Cronin were held. The first was in January, but when it came to rendering a decision upon the evidence one man was weakened. The trial committee was dissolved, but subsequently reorganized in secret, the place of the man who was weakened being filled by another man. This man who withdrew from the first meeting became aware of the reorganization since Cronin's disappearance, so it's claimed, and has been the source from which the information has come to the authorities. The trial committee consisted of seven persons, each of whom, it is said, is now under surveillance. They did

not sentence anyone to death or even say that Cronin was fit for the office or the scenes in the Carson cottage. As that, it is claimed, was the outgrowth of the verdict which was simply that it showed Cronin to be a spy.

State's Attorney Congue never went before Judge Sawyer this afternoon and obtained an order whereof Postmaster Sexton of Chicago is directed by the court to produce before the grand jury a deposit money order books or any other information that may be required by the jury in relation to the investigation of the Cronin murder.

A Collision Faced.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., June 25.—For several days there have been evidences of some ocean disaster in the washing ashore in the area of wreckage. To-day a number of women's clothing was picked up on the beach at Scituate and the preserver said that from the City of Rome was also found. Considerable wreckage, mostly green and slate color, is so coming ashore on the banks. Among them, some of Smith's clothing were found. The engine room was taken to rejoin the army before Port Huron. Private letters received at Cape Cod from Port Huron state that the city was in a very excited condition. People refused to leave and continue. There are great fears of an insurance.

Advice have been received from Panama which said that Pacific Ocean, which had arrived at Camp Bay, was about to rejoin the army before Port Huron. Private letters received at Cape Cod from Port Huron state that the city was in a very excited condition. People refused to leave and continue. There are great fears of an insurance.

Boats Identified.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Karan Burke, the Winnipeg suspect, has been positively identified as one of the Wilmotsmen, who are credited with being Dr. Cronin'sayers. The person who identified Burke is the ex-expressionist, Yatian Yatson, who was employed by one of the Wilmotsmen to convey the "turn" to the Wilmotsmen. The news of Yatson's identification of Burke and the circumstances under which Burke was received, brought in a message to Captain of Police Lund from a Chicago officer to-day.

Boats of Arbitration.

OMAHA, June 25.—The work of forming a board of arbitration to adjudge the matters between the Union Pacific and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was resumed this morning. Yankton Baywin will represent the company, and Chairman Vrooman the engineers, and they will decide upon a trial man, the board to consist of three members. It is reported that C. Covin is a favorite among the engineers for this place.

Winning.

YANKEE BAYWIN, June 25.—Yankton Baywin, who fully intended Burke, picking him out of the two men drawn up in the air yard, in the presence of the crown attorney, Burke was washed ashore at Nantucket to-day. Everything points to a collision between the Victoria and the Hyatt (600). The Victoria was a steamer belonging to the City of Rome and was a sister ship to the Wilmotsmen.

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SKETCHES AT HOME.

At the Anti-Slavery Fair Friend Describes His Life.

The Daily Letters of the Patriot "Poor Man's Lawyer."

The Anti-Slavery Society of the Interest of India.

Copyrighted, 1859, by Theodore Stanton. LONDON, June 1, 1859.

Mr. Bradlaugh is very much in evidence just now, in consequence of the prominent part he is playing in parliamentary life; not only is there the general interest in made by him as a man of remarkable ability, force, and tact, showing qualities which will inevitably land him, ere long, on the ministerial bench; but his frequent successes as a legislator have made him the champion to which every for own cause turns when in need of succor. He showed so much tact, as well as tenacity of purpose in securing his Truck Bill, and his Oaths Bill, through the whirlpool of business and obstruction into the jaws of the royal assent, that he is now regarded as "a lucky man" in whose hands may prosper efforts that would be foredoomed to failure in those of anyone else.

Among the cases he has made specially his own is that of India, the vast empire with its three hundred millions of inhabitants, whose affairs are discussed to employ benches at the agencies of parliamentary sessions. He has been chosen by the representatives of the natives of India as their parliamentary champion, the "Member for India," and much of his time and thoughts are now given to their affairs and to the effort to redress their wrongs.

But before dealing with this latest aspect of his parliamentary life, it may be of interest to sketch the radical leader, as he is seen and known by those who come in contact with him. Of commanding stature, over six feet in his stockings, broad in proportion to his height, with an exceptionally large head, the forehead rising high and broad over deep piercing eyes, the hair thinning and showing signs of his fifty-five years of life, a curiously mobile mouth changing with every change of thought, Charles Bradlaugh is one who stands out in any crowd, one of the most marked personalities of his generation.

Gazing over the house of commons, a few heads arrest the gaze, and no stranger could look at our legislators without stopping, as the eye falls on Mr. Bradlaugh, and asking "Who is that?" At home, the greatest opponent, the keen and forcible debater, is the gentlest mannered of men, easily satisfied and simple in his tastes. Until last November his home was graced by his elder daughter, a woman of considerable scientific attainments, whose success and premature death, a girl not easy to find, born in her home and in her work for others to which she devoted much of her time. Now, the younger daughter, Mrs. Bonner, married some few years ago, has, with her husband, gone to live with her father, and has taken on her own shoulders the cares of his secretary. She may be seen any morning, a tall, slender figure, dark hair and dark eyes, bending over a desk in her father's room, taking down in a notebook his rapidly dictated answers to the letters that rain in upon him by every post, often present to be written out in a delicate handwriting clear as print, and placed in a file to await the characteristic and strongly marked signature of Charles Bradlaugh.

The other regular occupant of the room in the morning hours is a pug dog, pure as to breed, but vile as to temper, who shows his devotion to his mistress—the one passion which animates his amiable body and curv'ly tail—by a series of barks directed against any one who approaches her. When Mrs. Bonner is out of the room he is tame enough, but in her presence he is a perfect fiend.

Mr. Bradlaugh's room is very characteristic of its inhabitant. It is very large, being intended for the show room belonging to the shop over which it is built, and is lined from floor to ceiling with books, books, books. Nor are the books confined to the shelves which cover every inch of wall, save that above the mantelpiece; there are several standing book cases scattered over the room, not grimacing ornaments, but heavy solid affairs, carrying double rows of books back and front, and rising three tiers in height. Few private individuals, outside wealthy book collectors, can boast of such a library as has been gathered together by this man who has never been rich. Many of these books represent foreign authors, and clothes worn to shabbiness. They have been earned one by one, picked up on his bookstalls and that truck, and are woven with a strong tenacious passion woven out of the overcome difficulties they represent. There may still be found the well-thumbed Greek Testament and Greek and Hebrew exponents, sorely puzzled the wily contraband when he was a raw recruit, and which will be fondles for us, won for him the souvenirs of "Leaves" from his fellow-soldiers.

In contrast with these relics of a stirring past are a large variety of complete sets of the histories of the house of commons, marking the distance between a private soldier and successful legislator with a certainiciency of ambition. Here, again, is the collection of old Bibles, of various dates and in various tongues, reflecting the country's conduct, the "aggressive" side; while there are to be seen side by side of masses of law books, speaking of those tremendous legal struggles in which this born lawyer has measured swords with and overthrown the ablest baristers in England.

Few and far between are the decorations of the room. There is a fine, life-size bust of Mr. Bradlaugh, when younger by many years than he is now, and close by this hangs a large portrait of Anne Boleyn. Over the mantelpiece are portraits of the present speaker of the house of commons, of Ernest Jones, John Stuart Y., and Charles Sumner. In the centre is one of the many illustrated addresses which have been presented to Mr. Bradlaugh from time to time by devoted friends. Specially prized is this one, given by the Nor'wester and miners in '57, and containing a wish that has since been far exceeded: "We trust, however, that you will be long enjoying the reward to which you are so evidently entitled. And the first instalment of that reward, we hope, will be a seat in the house of commons."

The furniture of the big library is the simplest. There is a large desk table, at which Mr. Bradlaugh sits, with ample space for writing, pigeon holes in front of him, and drawers on either hand. A second large table, on which overflow parliamentary blue books and memoranda, a third table for his secretary, a couple of armchairs and half-a-dozen cane-bottomed ones, complete the furniture of this very unpretentious room.

Downstairs is his bedroom, small and plainly furnished, and down in the basement, beside the kitchen, is a gloomy room, below the surface of the ground, in which the meals are eaten. Very often, however, breakfast is brought to him on a tray to the library, where he swallows his warm milk and takes mouthfuls of bread and butter, as he struggles with his morning correspondence.

Up to ten o'clock in the morning Mr. Bradlaugh is "at home" to any one who wants advice, and either comes many a poor man, victim of legal injustice or other oppression, to tell his story and find sound and wise advice. At Mr. Bradlaugh's legal knowledge is put at the service of anyone who is needy, and, course, as many a rich man would gladly buy at a high price, given "free to the poor." But this is not for sale and the rich he sends empty away. Many a suit is presented, many a quarrel healed, many a tangent unraveled, in these morning hours, and "the poor man's lawyer" is never too busy to listen to his clients tale.

If a committee of which he is a member is sitting, he has to leave home soon after 11 a.m. not to return till 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning; on other days, he takes a swift, simple meal at half past twelve, and then goes off to his parliamentary duties. A plain, regular life, of strenuous work and hard thinking, is his; and between parliamentary duties and necessary correspondence are sandwiched in the delivery of lectures and the writing of newspaper and magazine articles by which he earns his living. For Charles Bradlaugh has nothing save what he can earn by pen and tongue, and at times, with the mass of unpaid work he does, it is pretty hard to make both ends meet. Our music hall fashion of expecting a "pantomime" man to save money to do a "bit" of work, for nothing comes heavily on those who have nothing to depend on save their own energy.

The Indian work, to which a use is made above, is likely to increase as time goes on. There is an Indian political agency, which has its seat in London, of which the representative here is William Digby, C. I. E., a clever man, full of knowledge of Indian affairs, and warmly devoted to Indian interests. The moving spirit in Hindostan is A. J. Sumner, and among the natives who are endeavoring to arouse English interest in Indian affairs are Mr. Bacchus, Mr. Naoroji and W. C. Bonnerjee, learned, cultured and eloquent men, able to hold their own in debate on a platform, and a ready listener to what attention and respect.

The choice of Mr. Bradlaugh as representative of India in the House of Commons has met with full approval in Hindostan, and at the Indian National Congress, held at Allahabad, in December, and attended by 1,200 delegates, he was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers when "the reformers of our land" were mentioned by a leading delegate; and when, after expressing unfeigned gratitude for his masterly and able advocacy of our cause, the hope was expressed that he would move in parliament the resolution carried at the congress, and for reforms, the vast assembly unanimously endorsed the selection.

As soon as parliament opened Mr. Bradlaugh carried out his mandate by giving notice of a motion.

To call attention to certain grievances of the native population of India, and to move "This is the opinion of this house the time has come for India to step to be taken in the policy of exerting a government in India, whereby the

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THE GRAND PRIX.

An Interesting Description of the Great French Race.

The City Event in Which English Horses Can be Entered.

The Brilliant Appearance of the Ladies' Grand Staff.

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PARIS, June 6, 1869.
A large amount of interest annually centres in the race for the grand prize of Paris, and the largest, most important, and most distinguished assembly of the French racing season witnesses its decision. Often as it is to horses of a nation, its international character forms one of its strongest features, and generally tends to a contest between some of the best representatives of French and English three-year-olds.

This year, however, the races about Paris will prove exceptionally attractive. Owing to the universal exhibition and the presence of people from all nations, Paris intends to cause merry out of its season, and make up for the long interval of last year. National feeling will not run high, as the stakes are unusually important: the for the grand steed race amounting to \$20,000, which is more than double the sum offered for the first race of the year, which is \$5,000. We are also promised a steeple chase in which none but military officers will be admitted to compete, an event sure to attract much attention in the gay capital.

The race for the grand prize was instituted in 1863, and owes its origin to a sense of equity. Before the establishment of the empire no foreign horse could run in France, or at least take a prize, while French horses frequently ran in England and brought home considerable booty. The Jockey club could do nothing in the matter. But the Due de Morny, then a power, took it in hand, and soon raised the money for a prize of one hundred thousand francs by a joint contribution from the City of Paris and the five great railway companies.

The choice of a day was a subject of long deliberation. On Sunday, it was feared, the Eng. is won't not attend, and on any other day the Parisians won't have to be left out; the larger interest naturally carried it in the end. The Eng. is overcame their scruples, sent their horses to the first race and won it with ease.

During the twenty seven years that this race has been established the question of its adoption on an anteroom or other grounds has frequently been brought forward. Threatened people and institutions, however, living long, and though the Grand Prix has frequently been decided, going, it is not yet gone. The thousands of dollars that are spent during the exciting week which culminates with the great prize at Longchamps must produce benefit somewhere, for the money brought in never returns except on the occasion of a foreign animal carrying off the prize, and that, as far as is, forms out a trifling item in the amount sent out. The Grand Prix has lived down as a betrayer and its perhaps the only institution France owes to the empire while the republic has voluntarily and cheerfully accepted. Even the Paris municipal council, which is sometimes disposed to regard racing as an aristocratic diversion, has become convinced that the people look forward to the Grand Prix de Paris with patriotic interest, in the hope of seeing the colors of a French owner triumph over the Eng. is champion, and so, ready votes the subsidy of 50,000 francs that help to make up the stake. The Jockey club might now dispense with the conditions clause that the race shall not be run if the subsidy is not voted by the municipality or the city fathers who should bring about the suppression of this annual festival would hardly care to present themselves again before their electors.

Run for over a course of a mile and seven furlongs, which is three furlongs longer than those over which the French and Eng. is Derbys are decided, the Grand Prix de Paris may be looked upon as the supreme test of three year-old stamnia; and the Due de Morny, who evinced a very deep interest in the breeding of race horses, was well advised when he took steps towards the foundation of this international prize. The Emperor Napoleon, during whose reign racing reached a marvelous height of prosperity, gave no scheme his hearty approbation, and as the name bestowed upon it is the most fertile imagination could not find any party allusion, it has been a power to retain its original appellation, much to the relief of those who are sorely puzzled by the changes in the names of streets, public buildings, and even towns, which mark the complete success of each French revolution.

Of the twenty-five races run at Longchamp for the Grand Prix since it was instituted (the year of the Prussian war, 1870, being a blank), the French have come out fourteen times the victors, the Eng. is nine times, and the Austrian and Americans one each. The Austrian of Foxhall won by the American horse in 1868, took the whole sporting world by surprise. American horses, however, had already won a good report in France. Everybody will remember in the time of

Napoleon II. (before the revolution) that existed in the avenue of the Champs Elysees between the Vernon and the large Mecklenburg horses. In addition to this, Henri Mailart, a Frenchman of New York, who was, at one time, Menter's only serious competitor, and who, since the death of the great manufacturer of Noyse, is the only chocolate master known at the world over, had a ready introduced into France the Kentucky breed of American horses, intended for riding and carriage purposes. M. Mailart is the owner of a large farm in Normandy, where he is frequently seen. Kentucky horses, at the same time, importers Percherons into the United States. By this means, French and American breeders have had abundant opportunity to compare the merits of the horses of both countries, and to improve the breed by crossing. The victory of Foxhall, as well as that of Foxhall, at the same time at the Derby races, gave a new interest to American horses and drew the attention of French breeders to the value of American stock for the purposes of speed.

The day of the Grand Prix is the occasion when Paris opens up and avowedly invites every living English, and the object nearer a Frenchman's heart, at this season is attained. If you like, think the Grand Prix resembles the Derby, it may not equal the great English race in its exciting features, but it certainly possesses many merits of its own which make it a better day's sport, so far as the enjoyment of the mere visitors is concerned.

It would be strange indeed if the spectators of Ascot who witness the great international race at Paris were to abstain from instituting a comparison between the characteristic scenes of the Eng. is and the French racetrack, representing the two capitals of the greatest nations of western Europe. The decorum and tranquility of Longchamps contrasts with the boisterous gaiety of Ascot; the heartiness and appreciation of sport among the Eng. is race-going community with the quiet propriety of the French crowd. There is an enormous throng of pleasure seekers, a highly fashionable assembly, headed by the president of the road, and in the ladies' grand stand, an array of the most ravishing combination of colors and costumes. There are wanting the two leading characteristics of the Eng. is sporting festiva—that roiling gaiety to watch the British about themselves on the Derby day, and that genuine love of the horse which is the foundation of the British institution of the race course.

Long before the hour of the races the noisome avenue from the Place de la Concorde, which leads through the Champs Elysees, round the Triumphant Arch, and on through the Bois de Boulogne to Longchamps, is a moving mass of vehicles. Every variety of conveyance and horseless is pressed into the service of pleasure, and the magnificent state equipages of the president and foreign nobles are mixed up with the common carriage, victories, and racing horses. Carriages, coaches, and noisy chariots, bookmakers, which takes possession of the space within the railings of an English grand stand, a consequence of its absence. As a consequence, the first thing which attracts the eye an Eng. is or an American racing man on his first visit to Longchamps, is the very large proportion of elegant, dressed ladies among the spectators, and the comparative ease and comfort with which the sport can be enjoyed. People who prefer to sit by the spot from their carriages are also infinitely better off than the occupants of traps and broughams at Ascot or Ascot, as they can eat their luncheon without being disturbed by the mob of traps and coaches. The grand stand, galleries, and boxes, and the like, are to be had for hire, and a decent carriage or trap will permit the to poison the air of Ascot, than of Longchamps.

From 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. to these motley conveyances roll their freights to the scene of the modern British games. Although nothing in the nature of the surburban omnibus is permitted to proceed along the great avenue, it is sometimes difficult for the most skillful driver to make any progress. Notwithstanding this, there is nothing like confusion. Everything is conducted with an order and precision which become monotonous. There are no songs, no fun, none of those good humored jokes or sarcastic salutations which such jovial spectators as Mr. Bob Sawyer and his followers entertain the journey along the Bosphorus. The weather is all that can be desired, the drive through the Bois is, indeed, the most picturesque and charming portion of the trip. It must be a hard man to please who could find fault with that scene. The authorities neglect nothing that can possibly be a pleasure ground, which nature has already done so much for, and the aleys leading to the course shine out especially at this season of the year in their gay grandeur and beauty.

The field itself, by two o'clock presents a picture of rare beauty, but with nothing of the character of an English race course. There are none of the booths and tents which afford such a variety of entertainment; between the events of the day on the Bosphorus, down the river, and the aleys leading to the course shine out especially at this season of the year in their gay grandeur and beauty.

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pretty dresses and pretty faces, and right well is the occasion turned to account. It is a show, you see, for the ladies and a wide variety of color and fashion and material, and a pageant some fair, or in another. Many of the pretty creatures, however, the colors of their favorite horses. The pageant, as a whole, is indescribable. The effect seems to show each time that a length something like perfection in the blending of colors in some shade has been attained. To convey any thing like the impress or produce of elegance at this privileged place cannot be attempted. Words cannot paint the picture. For a display of elegance it is certainly without a parallel. The male sex being gaily and elegantly dressed, and not allowed to mar the effect by their sober, black and dingy grey garments, the ladies of pretty manners rising above each other in rows of seats resemble an immense terrace of flowers, in which the most delicate hues and the most delicate and harmonious. To Copley, I say, the dazzling colors over which Worth and his competitors have for weeks past raged, their inventive brains would require the ready pen of a poet minister.

Presently the rings and the course is cleared for the race, but the and the others that precede the chief events of which much noise. At about the last three preparations are made for the grand equine struggle of the year. Soon it is ready for the start, the preliminary race before the president's start is performed and the competitors start at the start of the race. A French horse, as happened last year, comes in as victor, the patriotic enthusiasm of the crowd is only equalled by the opposite feeling shown whenever a horse owned by an Englishman happens to win in one of the three or four races open to foreigners in France. There is much in being able to become a conqueror to an Englishman, and the Englishman's success is only equalled by the opposite feeling shown whenever a horse owned by an Englishman happens to win in one of the three or four races open to foreigners in France. 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NEW WATER WORKS.

Successful Test of the Brookside Water Company's System Yesterday.

At 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon a test of the water pipe of the Brookside Water and Improvement company's new water works was made. The test was very successful, and showed conclusive that the company has one of the best water works systems out in in El Paso county. The test was made from the fire station at the entrance to Perry Johnson's race track, near the beer garden and at the extreme end of the system. At that hour there was gathered about the pugilists a distinguished party of gentlemen interested in the success of the test. Among them were Messrs. George Brimble and A. V. Hunter of Leadville, Mr. J. A. Rhodes of the firm of Rhodes Brothers, Denver, Mr. Y. Lewellen of Chattanooga, Tenn., members of the city council, and members of the Brookside company. Attached to the pugilists was a hundred feet of hose, and to that a nozzle from one of the hose carts. Mr. S. F. Weeks, who has charge of the construction of the plant, turned the water on, and instantly a splendid stream of pure mountain water shot straight into the air 75 to 80 feet. It was estimated that the pressure was about 14 pounds. At present expressed themselves as delighted with the exhibition.

The company takes its water from the creek in North Cheyenne canon, about four miles distant from where the test was made. It is carried to that point in mains of the following sizes: 600 feet of 10-inch pipe, one-half mile of 8-inch pipe, three-fourths of a mile of 6-inch pipe and the remainder in 4-inch pipe. The water is taken from the creek into a small reservoir or settler and thence into the pipes. The reservoir is about 400 feet higher than the point where the test was made.

The properties lying along Cheyenne creek now have as due a supply of water as can be wished. The Brookside company was organized some months ago, largely through the efforts of Mr. D. E. Johnson, and is composed of the property owners who own a ditch right along the creek. The plant has cost about \$20,000 and the increase in value of the properties in that vicinity since work was begun has more than equalled the outlay twice over. The work of construction has been carried on under Mr. S. F. Weeks, who has had considerable experience in constructing water works systems. He states that after the water was turned in last Saturday no—a leak was found in the four miles of pipe. All of the pipe used was purchased from Rhodes Bros. of Denver, and was made at the Chattanooga Foundry and Pipe Works. Only one piece of pipe was broken or found defective. Mr. Lewellen, who was present and an interested spectator yesterday, is the secretary and treasurer of the company.

British American Association Defeated.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

Sir— notice with much regret I find in your issue of Saturday last you published the report by Mr. Thayer, the governor of Nebraska, to the British American association without a word of dissent.

You undoubtedly had no wish to enclose the sentiments contained in the governor's report, but was it too much to expect from an organ such as yours that it should have joined the Denver Republican in decrying such an execrable and vulgar trade as that pursued by Governor Thayer against the British American association?

Passing over the language which sinks quite to the level of that of the London Sun we refer to in the second paragraph quoted for who but such a person or a governor of Nebraska would writing in agreement with the national vulgarism "h" and "h" I wish to point out a special reason for regretting that such a letter should have been given to the public without your valuable comment.

The supposed offender is the British American association. Now this association was formed by the wisemen of the American republic for the express purpose of turning its weight into the non-English scale and of so trying to render the enormous Irish vote of no effect—a consummation surely devoutly wished by most Americans. This "meeding," therefore, on the part of the British American association which has so often been condemned I am not now referring to the question of Mr. Egan's appointment, originated at least in no mere desire to get rid of an evil elicited upon the United States by unclean British subjects. For my own part I entirely agree with those who hold that American affairs alone should enter into American politics, and that it would be unwise to try to cure one evil by introducing another to organize a British American vote to cancel the Irish vote. But the fact is that many thousands of residents aliens have been induced by this same British American Association to, take out not their fire, only but their second papers and so become true American citizens. Yet it is this association that is disgraced by the highest officer of the State of Nebraska as a set of "insolent bigots, using the weapons of a leashed, despised and unprincipled slanderer, proclaiming execrable sentiments, v. z. that Mr. Egan, a fugitive from British justice, appears to have been preferred by Mr. Harrison to other Americans in his favor to him—a simple

statement of fact, however, insulting to every citizen of the republic, affording to every cause of justice and fair play, degrading to humanity and a dishonor to the country."

You surely cannot approve this language? Will you not condemn it?

As to the subject of the letter v. z. Mr. Egan's appointment—no one but Governor Thayer himself is laboring under the delusion that it was any thing but a sin to be Irish.

The cause of more cordial feeling between the two nations is not likely to be served by such outbursts as Governor Thayer's.

Allow me in conclusion to suggest that Eng and's treatment of ire and seems to be as much a matter of interest and solicitude to America as America's treatment of Chile is to the offending British American Association.

Se's Bros. and Barret's circus comes on the 25th of August. The following notice of the show is from a California paper: "The circus has come and gone, with all its attendant excitement, and where but yesterday it was bustle and activity no sound disturbs the silence, and the loneliness is intensified by the trodden grass and the brown circuit trail, looking worns on the face of nature. It was a good circus, though, in every particular, even to the sight now, with its dwarfs, giant, fat woman and fire-eating wizards. The parade was far beyond that of former shows, both in variety and splendor. The costumes of the men and women were new and bright, the trappings of the animals were untried, and the decorations of the vehicles were resplendent with gilded beauty. The performance was far ahead of what it has been favored with in late years, and in place of the usual grumpling after the circus has gone there is a feeling of satisfaction.

As this is the spirit in which the British government means to justice to the Irish people at the present time? Admitting though, that it is right, how is it to come by accepting the British-American vote in its stead? The more, ty, in American politics, knows that if the Irish-Americans were prohibited from voting it would be useless for the democratic party in New York to even call a convention to nominate candidates for most of the state offices.

Would Grover Cleveland ever have been president of the United States but for the Irish vote in New York city? Was not the choice of the British-American association—any for that matter, of the British government? Are not the members of the association free traders a man to man? Is the voice of the American people in favor of free trade? These questions need no official answer.

The new compound engine and its accompanying dynamo at the electric light works are now in complete running order. The increased facilities afforded by their introduction will soon be taken up for the men are now busy placing lights over the city which will, when all in position, take up all the electricity needed to run them.

Every school boy who glances at his father's morning paper, whatever is written there may be, can answer them. And yet, the British-American association, that we need them in our business—need them that the pernicious effect of the Irish vote may be counteracted.

It would seem as though the British-American is necessarily armed about the Irish vote. He will generally find it like unto his own—democratic, and giving the free race candidate a good chance.

These questions need no official answer.

W. G. Grover Cleveland, ever have

been president of the United States but

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IMPORTANT BUSINESS CHANGE.

Horley, Haver & Company Succeeded by
Welles & Shields.

In another column will be found a notice of the dissolution of the firm of Horley, Haver & Co., and its reorganization under another name. The new firm will be composed of Mr. E. F. Welles, who was the silent partner in the old firm, and Mr. John G. Sibley, late of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and the business will be conducted under the style of Welles & Sibley. Several months ago the firm of Horley, Haver & Co. was organized and the old staging rig was turned into a carriage and harness repository. A silent stock was put in, perhaps the largest and finest west of the Missouri river. From the very start their enterprise was a success, and the stock has been continually increased and enlarged. Mr. Horley is in Colorado for his health and the confinement in the office and session room has not been good for him, so that by the advice of his physician he has been compelled to retire. Mr. Haver is the manager of the great Cleve and Cut company, and when he went into the firm he expected to give part of his attention to the business, but matters have so much improved that he has thought it best to drop out of the firm which was on a safe issue with him.

On the news, Mr. Welles, who has principally conducted the business of Horley, Haver & Co., has already returned to the citizens of Pueblo county as a business man. He was a successful business man of Marietta, Ohio, before his health gave out and he was compelled to come to Colorado.

Mr. John G. Sibley, the new member of the firm, has been compelled to come to this city on account of his wife's health. He is a successful business man of Grand Rapids, being a member of the who have a grocery firm of Oney, Sibley & Co., one of the most important in that city. He was for years the manager and owner of that firm, and used to an active business man. Finding that he would be compelled to live here, at least for a number of years, he has at once embraced such an excellent opportunity to engage in business.

The business of the new firm will be conducted at the old stand, and the silent stock maintained. Messrs. Welles & Sibley state that they will be pleased to have the citizens of the country call and examine their goods, any of carriages and harness, whether it be with a desire to purchase or not. The new firm will continue the agents of the celebrated E. H. Baileys buggies and carriages. A road through their salesrooms and warehouse will show them completely filled with fine carriages and harness.

District Court.

The case of Bacat vs. Crampton was called and the plaintiff's demurrer to answer overruled. The plaintiff was given ten days to file his answer. The trial of the case was set for July 30.

The following cases were re-set for trial: Frost vs. West, July 23; Sherman vs. Becker, July 27; Nichols vs. Midland, July 30; Elyce vs. Remond, July 31; Anthony vs. LaLau, July 31.

The case of Minnie E. Smith vs. C. K. Vannatta came to trial and the jury awarded the plaintiff \$165 damages. Defendant as agent turned over to a third party certain accounts in which plaintiff was interested and the suit was brought to recover.

In the case of Mary A. Berger vs. Frank E. Oliver, default and judgment taken by plaintiff's attorney in the sum of \$800.

The jury was excused until the 24th with the exception of the following who were excused permanently: S. A. Barnett, J. G. Evans, P. A. Bunker and A. F. Andrews. Court adjourned until July 26.

Sudden Death.

Mr. C. M. Leiboe died suddenly at Vail on Wednesday evening of apoplexy. He was descending the stairway of his Park hotel when he suddenly staggered and after seeing himself a moment on one of the steps fell forward, striking the floor. Death was almost instantaneous. Mr. Leiboe came to Colorado in 1878 and located in Vail where he worked at his trade of carpenter. Two years ago he moved into the Park hotel where he has since conducted. He has always been prominently identified with the business interests of the town and county.

Mr. Leiboe was 50 years of age and leaves a family of several children. He was an uncle of Mr. Phil Strube, of this city. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the Congregational church with burial in the Mountain cemetery. The deceased was the captain commander of the Knights of Pythias, of this city, which will have charge of the burial.

Obituary, June 20, 1885, were filled with a sensational story regarding the late Geo. N. Ewing. A few weeks previous to his death he was married to a wealthy young lady of Colorado, but now transpires that he was a wife and child living at Lake Placid, N.Y., although for years passing as a single man at Colorado. The wife and child had been abandoned six years previous and are in destitute circumstances. Two years ago he secretly secured a divorce from his wife by a self-made man in the court of officials at Colorado, who knew him and trusted him. He married the second wife without informing her of the former, and an effort is to be made to secure part of the estate for a child.

He was well known in Colorado Springs, especially to the business men and members of the board of trade. He was connected with the advertising department of the Rock Island and Chicago publication known as "The Western Trail." Six weeks after his second marriage he came to Colorado on a business trip and a few days after his return died from small pox.

During the engagement of The Western Trail at the opera house next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, our people will have an opportunity of hearing some of the best artists and the bronze English opera company in America. On Tuesday evening they will produce their greatest artistic success, "Pygmalion and Galatea," with Marie Stone, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Carolina Yacona, Sophie Bartlett, Tom Hart, W. E. Mac Donald, E. C. Barnes and Eugene Cowles in the cast. On Wednesday evening they will give their unvaried comic opera success, "Fafinna," with Jessie Bartlett Davis, Juliette Corbin, Sophie Bartlett, Edwin E. Eugene Cowles, George Frothingham, A. B. Nichols, Jessie Oliver, Eliza McGregor, Helen Peabody and Frances Johnson in the cast, a grand chorus of ladies, or arias and Puritan soldiers. The Bostonians are the strongest and most attractive attraction that has ever appeared in our opera house.

The old Congregational church building on Bijou street, has been sold recently to some eastern parties. The price is said to be about \$20,000. Work on the new building is being pushed rapidly, the stained glass windows now being put in place.

District court was in session only a few minutes Wednesday morning. The case of Crampton vs. the State insurance company was called and the claim of attorney asked leave to file an amended complaint. The motion was granted and ten days allowed in which to do it. Defendant was given fifteen days thereafter in which to file his answer. Trial of the case was continued to the November term.

The regular quarterly meeting of the board of county commissioners opened next Monday.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Methodist church decided to buy a new piano to cost \$350 for use in the new Sunday school room.

Judge Severy Wednesday married Mr. Bonner of Canon, and Miss Lena Nass of Griggsville, Illinois. The ceremony occurred in the parlor of the Grand View hotel.

Preparations are being made for a fine time at Green Mountain Fair on the 4th. Excursions will be run for the benefit of St. Ann's church, this city, and tickets will be so good coming and going on a train during the day. At the fair there will be boat race, a tug race and dancing both afternoon and evening. At night the grounds will be illuminated and a fine display of fireworks.

Senator Charles E. Noble arrived at home on Sunday from an extended eastern tour.

It is stated that fifteen additional glass flowers are to be put to work at Colorado City.

Mr. W. S. Sweet has returned from Swarthmore college near Philadelphia, where he is summer vacation.

The Santa Fe route will sell tickets on July 3rd and 4th between the stations in Colorado at one fare for round trip, good for return including July 5th excepting tickets reading "to Denver" which will be good for return including July 5th.

Mr. Frank Fairbanks and family, of Vernon, and Mr. C. E. Morse and family of Chicago, the celebrated masters of sea who bear their names, are spending some time in the city and registered at The Antlers.

Messrs. Len & Douglass, architects, have completed plans and specifications for a cottage for Mr. O. L. Godfrey, to be built on Park avenue, near Weber street. The improvements will cost about \$1,000.

Dr. L. Simonson, an eminent physician from New York, is at the Antlers. The doctor guarantees his work in every particular and can give references from prominent people in the city and throughout the country. This is a very good opportunity for those particular.

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Green Mountain Fair.

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